

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

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One Hundred Dollars Reward.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3, 1888.

To the Public:

The Republican State central committee of Indiana will pay a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of every one who, at the coming election, votes more than one ballot, or attempts to do so, or circulates false and spurious Republican tickets, or who alters, forges or mutilates tally-sheets, or who delays the election returns, or who changes ballot boxes; and this committee calls upon every good citizen to see that the laws are strictly enforced and a free ballot and fair count secured.

JAMES N. HUSTON,
Chairman.

Reward by the County Committee.

The Marion County Republican Committee will pay a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the detection and arrest of any person voting, or attempting to vote, more than one ballot, at the election on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1888.

W. N. HARDING,
Chairman.

THE THIRD-PARTY FRAUD.

Expressions of Representative Leaders of the
Democratic Aid Society.

Rev. John A. Brooks, candidate for Vice-president on the third-party ticket, said to Samuel Wallingford, of Greensburg, then a citizen of Kentucky, and a member of Dr. Brooks' church, who asked advice about enlisting in the Union army:

"You Had Better Go to Hell at Once!"

Rev. Jasper S. Hughes, candidate of the third party for Governor of Indiana, said to Rev. Charles W. Rector, in reply to a question whether he would support the Republican party if it would put prohibition in its platform, said:

"I would see the Republicans rot in hell a thousand years before I'd vote the Republican ticket."

In a letter written by Helen M. Gougar, July 6, 1888, she says:

"WE CAN CARRY INDIANA AND NEW YORK FOR THE DEMOCRATS, and teach the hypocritical Republicans a lesson."

Mr. Isaac Farneman, a leading Prohibitionist of Carroll county, is reported to have said to William J. Brown:

"The arrangements are that all Prohibitionists who have heretofore been Democrats are to vote the straight Democratic ticket, while the Republican Prohibitionists are to vote the Prohibition ticket. When the right time comes Hughes and the whole Democratic contingent in the Prohibition ranks will swing back into the Democratic line."

We think the Democratic Aid Society is pretty thoroughly exposed.

HURRAH for Harrison!

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

We think the Democracy is beaten.

It looks like a Republican tidal wave.

REPUBLICANS don't scare worth a cent.

INTIMIDATION does not thrive in Indiana.

Now call the roll and let the voting begin.

ALL signs point to a glorious Republican victory.

FROM and after to-day Indiana will be a Republican State.

FORGERY, and intimidation, and law-breaking will not save them.

LET it rain. Republicans will turn out to-day if it rains saw-logs.

REMINDER for betting Democrats to-day: "A fool and his money," etc.

THE bulldozing tactics of the Democracy are a sure indication of desperation and despair.

SENSIBLE Democratic newspapers have given up the fight. They concede the election of Harrison.

A VOTE for Chandler is a vote against the Mills bill and in favor of fair wages and steady work.

Be very careful, everywhere, not to be caught by any of the scores of spurious tickets in circulation.

LET every Indiana Republican make a supreme effort to-day, and win a supreme victory for the State.

We will allow 5,000 votes on account of Democratic frauds, and still beat them 10,000 in the State.

Don't trade. Every candidate on the Republican ticket can be elected if Republicans will do their duty.

WILL the Democratic committee run a private wire to Jim Coy's apartment at Michigan

City? He will be very anxious to hear how the "good schemes" work.

This intimidation game will not win. Republicans are not to be stampeded.

TO-day the Republicans of Indiana must redeem the pledges made at Chicago.

The spirit of the Southern Democracy is here, but bulldozing will not win in Indiana.

INSTEAD of being the tail of the solid South, let us make Indiana the first State of the Union.

SHALL the American system of protection to our industries be continued, or shall we substitute the English system of free trade? Your vote will count for one or the other. Which shall it be?

THE ELECTION RETURNS.—The Journal will display all the election returns it receives to-night, by means of a stereopticon, upon a sheet displayed against the west side of Circle street.

The business and editorial rooms of the Journal will be closed to the public after 7 o'clock P. M. Our friends will see the absolute necessity of this. Both in business and editorial departments the work will be phenomenally heavy, and cannot suffer interruption. Local news and advertisements will be received through the door to the publisher's private office on Circle street.

All the news we receive will be given to the public; and we believe it will be good news.

JOHN E. SULLIVAN and Thomas Taggart are the blooming products of Republican "scratching." John E. Sullivan, under indictment for election crimes, and the purveyor of maggoty butter to the insane; Thomas Taggart, Coy's chairman of Coy's committee, attempting by Coy methods to defeat General Harrison. Those who advise Republicans to "scratch" should offer a chrome of Sullivan and Taggart as a premium.

THE professors of Harvard College are free-traders almost without exception; put a poll of the students shows a Republican majority of 100. Evidently the young men are thinking for themselves.

INDIANA Republicans are in no mood to tolerate foolishness. They mean to have a fair election.

THE OUTLOOK.—The Journal is not given much to prophesying, but this morning feels warranted in saying to its friends that it confidently believes the result of to-day's balloting will be the election of Harrison and Morton.

So far as Indiana is concerned, the Journal recognizes the desperation of the fight. All that malevolence, fraud and desperation could do or suggest has been done and will be done by the Democracy to carry the State against General Harrison. Republicans know and recognize the fierceness of the contest. They have had no holiday parade and will have a herculean job to-day. Other States may think they have had a campaign, but it has been but as a Sunday compared with Indiana. Despite all adverse influences, the Journal believes Indiana will give its electoral vote for Harrison and Morton and elect the Republican State ticket. We do not indulge in any estimate of plurality. Our idea is that no one can approximate it, except by the merest guess; the silent and vest-pocket vote, which will be largely in our favor, is likely to be something tremendous. Marion county will go Republican, and the congressional representation will probably be seven to six one way or the other. We know that Thomas E. Chandler can be elected; we believe he will be, and certainly will be if all his friends put in the day earnestly and unrelentingly for him. Next to the election of General Harrison, the best thing for Indianapolis and the Seventh congressional district, would be the defeat of William D. Bynum.

New York will go Republican. All the indications are that the fraud machine south of Harlem river will not be able to overcome the mighty phalanx of Republican votes that will come down from the upper part of the State. Connecticut will go Republican, and the probabilities are that New Jersey will likewise.

Old Virginia is possible for the Republicans, and West Virginia may be taken into the Republican column. Goff will almost surely be elected Governor.

The Pacific coast will go Republican. Nevada is the only State that may be called doubtful; but we do not believe that Mormonism can carry that rotten borough for Cleveland.

As it looks to us, all the Blaine States will go for Harrison—182 votes; with the addition of New York, Indiana and Connecticut—57 more, making 239. There is the added probability of New Jersey, 9, and possibility of Virginia, 12, and West Virginia, 6—in all 266. This is the possibility. We may not reach it; but what a glorious victory and grand thing it would be for the country if such should be the verdict of to-day's balloting.

STAR-CHAMBER courts, held by Democratic United States commissioners, in a Democratic United States marshal's office, on Sunday, in the presence of a pack of precious bulldozing Democrats, is a practice not likely to become fashionable in the United States Court.

THE Republican who is asked to "scratch," should remember John E. Sullivan, the indicted maggoty-butter boddler, and Thomas "Coy" Taggart. Those are the two products of Republican "scratching."

LET Indiana lead the Republican procession in putting Benjamin Harrison in the White House.

THE REPUBLICAN ISSUE.—The poet Whittier has been making a few remarks on the political situation, and, as usual with such utterances, they are of an eminently sensible and practical character, and with no poetry about them. In responding to an invitation to attend a meeting of Harvard Republican students, he said:

"So long as the rights of citizenship are denied, and men sit in Congress professing to represent a constituency whose votes have been suppressed by violence or intimidation,

the Republican party is a necessity. The best interests of all parts of the country demand it. It is needed to protect labor and make education universal. It is needed to make the civil-service reform, to which the present administration has given empty professions and active hostility, a practical and impartial reality.

"The really vital question at issue is not merely one of political economy and tariff adjustment, important as that may be, but whether, in the exercise of the constitutional right of citizenship, a free ballot and fair count shall be had in all the States of the Union, South as well as North."

Mr. Whittier has evidently been considering Democratic tactics in Indiana. There is certainly no doubt that the issue of a free ballot and a fair count is a leading one here.

Mr. "MURKINSON" was satisfied that Mr. Cleveland was all right on the free-trade issue, but was not pleased with his retaliation message, and asked the British minister about it. Lord Sackville kindly assured him that the message was not sincere, and that no English-American would hesitate to vote for the Democratic candidate on that account. Lord Sackville knows, if anybody does, and Irish-Americans are willing to take his word for it and vote against England's candidate.

FOR the first time in the history of the State Indians have a chance to vote for an Indian for President. Hoosier pride should lead every citizen to honor himself and his State by making the most of the opportunity.

BEFORE another presidential election we must have a good registry law that will put an end to Democratic frauds.

A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN.

This has been a great campaign. Nothing like it has been known in the history of the country. Only two campaigns, those of 1840 and 1860, have approached it in intensity of interest and enthusiasm. In 1840, owing to slow means of communication, the enthusiasm was localized, and no general interchange of sentiment, great delegations of visitors to the candidates and monster parades and meetings, such as have been features of this campaign, were possible. In 1860 the growth of opinion was slow, and the loyal North did not fully awaken to the importance of electing the Republican ticket until the canvass was far advanced. This year has been remarkable for the early marshaling of forces, the earnestness of the fight and the continued and sustained interest and enthusiasm of the people. This interest was first manifested by Republicans, and the fight was pushed by them. It was clearly to the advantage of the Democracy to conduct a quiet canvass, with innocuous discussions of unimportant topics as its chief feature. Discussion of the true issues was the danger of that party, and Republicans quickly realized the fact. The result has been a campaign unique in character. It has been an educational campaign, and in that respect alone of inestimable value to the public. Great industrial questions, the problems of political and social economy, which affect every individual, but which are usually left to college professors and to a few public leaders for consideration have been discussed in every town, and village, and remote hamlet in the country. Orators have made these matters the subject of their speeches; newspapers and magazines have filled their columns with the views of statesmen and other high authorities; every facility for enlightening the public has been given, and the absorption of the people in these questions, and their diligent study of campaign literature has proved conclusively their desire to be enlightened. If any citizen of the United States—no, the Northern States, the South is still in darkness—has not formed an opinion upon the respective merits of a protective tariff and free trade, it is because he has neglected his opportunities. That such an educational campaign is possible is the glory of our Republic. If, as seems likely to be the case, the verdict of the people shall be that the principles represented by the Republican ticket are the true ones, and that protection shall prevail, it will be a proof of the wonderful quickness of the American people to comprehend great issues, and of their accuracy of judgment. The intelligence of the country will vote for Harrison and Morton, and the success of that ticket and the ability of a free people to protect their own interests will be a lesson to foreign powers which has never been exceeded in force.

ELECTION DAY will not be the last of it. After the election, no matter what may be the result, there will be honest men enough to stay with the election criminals and bulldozers to the bitter end. Persons arrested by deputy United States marshals, anywhere in the State, are requested to send in a full statement of the facts to the chairman of the State central committee, who will investigate them, and wherever the facts warrant, suits for damage will be pressed upon the band of Marshal Hawkins. No matter if it takes years, these suits will be pushed to the end. Justice seemed to be long and halting when it started after Coy and Bernhamer; but it got there all the same, and Coy and Bernhamer are in the penitentiary.

It is not often that a State has willfully thrown away the opportunity of making one of its illustrious citizens President of the United States.

VOTE for Benjamin Harrison to put Indiana at the head of the United States for the next four years.

INTIMIDATION AND FRAUD.

The Democratic managers of Indiana have shown their hand shamelessly and defiantly. They recognize the hopelessness of their cause if left to a fair and honest verdict of the people, and have resorted to the most lawless and disreputable means of preventing the free expression of this decision. Intimidation and fraud are to be their chief reliance in the contest to-day. Every method short of actual murder by which a Republican can be kept from the polls is to be resorted to, and there is no reason to doubt that the shotgun method would be adopted if Indiana Republicans were of the sort to submit to the Mississippi system of carrying elections. There is ample proof that this is not a false alarm. Everything goes to show that bulldozing and swindling are to be their main dependence. Their campaign in this State has been conducted on a basis of slander and forgery. Jewett has declined

to join with the Republicans in any effort to secure a fair election. Jewett's refusal to aid in preventing the deposit of double ballots is a confession that the double-ballot plan is one of his "good schemes." His refusal to assist the Committee of One Hundred is an acknowledgment that he does not desire interference with these "schemes," and does not want a fair election. The arrest of reputable Republicans on trumped-up charges is another scheme devised and encouraged by these managers. The threatening of timid voters, the printing of fraudulent tickets, the systematic challenging of Republicans whose names have been purposely omitted from Democratic poll-books, are all a part of their plans; and there is evidence that the counting-out process would be practiced extensively were not the awful example made of Coy and Bernhamer a warning to them. All these indications of a purpose to interfere with a free ballot have aroused law-abiding citizens as they never have been aroused before. The tariff and industrial issue is important, but to Indiana and, therefore, to the whole country, the supreme issue has come to be the purity of the ballot. The danger to our free institutions from Democratic lawlessness is recognized, and the determination to treat bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers as they deserve is so grim that these gentry will do well to be warned in advance. The rascals will be watched, and no guilty man will escape.

The United States marshal is responsible upon his bond for all the acts of his deputies, general or special. Send all the facts of arrests to the chairman of the Republican State central committee, and in every case where the facts warrant suits will be pushed against the marshal without cost to the plaintiff. There is an ample fund for this purpose, and there is a determination to see the matter out, if it takes longer to do it than it did to send Coy and Bernhamer to the penitentiary.

WHAT citizen of Indiana will fail to seize the opportunity to put the State at the head of the Union? This is not politics, it's business and State pride.

WHICH will be the best for Indiana—to have an honored citizen President of the United States, or to be the tail of the solid South?

SHALL the American system of protection to our industries be continued, or shall we substitute the English system of free trade? Your vote will count for one or the other. Which shall it be?

ELECTION METHODS.

If the election to-day were a contest of fraud or of "good schemes," Republicans would have no chance and no hope. In this regard they freely concede the superiority of the other side. From the opening of the canvass there has been this remarkable difference between the methods and the plans of campaign: The Republican party has appealed to the reason, the intelligence, the patriotism and the best sentiments of the people; the Democracy have appealed to their passions, their prejudice and to every mean and low motive. Here in Indiana Republicans have made a strong point of General Harrison's great ability, his high personal character, his military service, his spotless record in public and private life, his typical embodiment of all that goes to make American citizenship and statesmanship. To all these suggestions the Democracy have replied with sneers and taunts, with lies and libels, with defamation and abuse. Right here in Indiana they have dared to attack Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and try to pull him down from the place in public esteem which he has won by a lifetime of manly walk and Christian conduct.

Having failed to injure General Harrison by defamation, they will try to defeat him by fraud. The number and variety of the "good schemes" they are attempting to work shows their absolute hopelessness of succeeding by a fair election. If their various frauds can be even partly prevented, the Republicans will carry the State by a decided plurality.

It remains to be seen what answer the honest citizens of Indiana will make to the attempt to defeat such a man as Gen. Benjamin Harrison by such methods as those used against him in this campaign.

PURITY of elections, confided to the custody of United States Marshal Hawkins, Mr. Charles L. Jewett, Thomas "Coy" Taggart and election conspirator and maggoty-butter John E. Sullivan is a truly impressive spectacle.

THE Chicago Times, Democratic, says "Indiana ought to go Democratic, but the Times is very certain that many indications point toward a Republican victory in that State next Tuesday."

WILL it not be worth millions to have a citizen of Indiana President of the United States?

SUPERVISORS AND MARSHALS.

As there will be supervisors of elections in a great many precincts to-day, and probably also a large number of deputy marshals, it is well enough to know something of their duties and powers.

The supervisors are appointed under United States law and are therefore officers of the United States to secure a fair and honest election. To this end they must see that the national and State laws are observed and enforced. Their proper place is inside the polls, and they are expected to supervise and scrutinize all the proceedings, with a view of preventing trickery and fraud. They are required to personally scrutinize, count and canvass the ballots for Representative in Congress. They have authority to order arrests without warrant for violations of the law committed in their presence. Their instructions say: "Make use of the power of arrest without warrant only in cases where the rightful result of the election or full performance by you of your duties is involved, and cannot otherwise be secured. The United States marshal, his deputies, and the peace officers of the State, will aid you, and you should call upon them to make necessary arrests."

Deputy marshals may assist in preserving order and preventing fraudulent voting at the polls, but they have no right to obstruct,

intimidate, or interfere with legal voters. They can make arrests on warrant or by the order of the supervisors, but not otherwise, except for some offense or violation of law committed in their presence. A warrant for an arrest may be issued by any judge or justice of the peace upon proper showing. The powers of deputy marshals are very limited and must be strictly construed.

SHALL the American system of protection to our industries be continued, or shall we substitute the English system of free trade? Your vote will count for one or the other. Which shall it be?

A SWEEPING Republican victory will not save the election criminals and bulldozers. After the ratifications and jubiliations are over, Republicans will get down to business, and we can assure every scoundrel, of high or low degree, that no matter how long it takes or what expense may be involved, justice will be had against every man who attempts to interfere with a perfectly fair election, whether the crime be against the ballot-box or against the voter.

The most surprising feature about the whole business is that Democrats should make the egregious mistake of thinking Republicans are either fools or cowards. They seem to have forgotten 1860.

The Republican party of the United States expects every Indiana Republican to do his duty to-day.

PERSONAL ENTHUSIASM.

One noticeable feature of this campaign is the absence of any personal enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket. Manifestations of interest in the candidates themselves are almost entirely lacking, and the mass of Democrats evince an almost complete indifference to them. The ticket is supported for party reasons only; voters who do not understand the issues, but blindly follow their leaders; voters who are Democrats by inheritance, voters who are Democrats "because they are Democrats," and who hate and fear progress—all these will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. But they neither admire nor respect the chief standard-bearer, and have no pride in his associate on the ticket. At all events, the names excite no display of feeling. Only the leaders are deeply concerned in the success of the ticket; the rank and file obey orders, but they do it without heart. The leaders, the office-holders, the would-be office-holders, have the burden of the campaign entirely upon their own shoulders. With tremendous effort they have succeeded in arousing a degree of the usual partisan feeling among their followers, but it is for the party alone, and not for the ticket. All the enthusiasm is monopolized by the candidates of the other party. The people are proud of Harrison and Morton. They honor and respect them for themselves, and rejoice that men of such noble character have been chosen to represent the party. With such enthusiasm as an element in the campaign, can it be doubted on which side is success?

"CLAIM everything" was the advice of a Democratic manager in a former campaign. Chairman Brice has evidently issued the same order. The claims will begin to shrink to-day, and by to-morrow night there will be nothing left of them.

THE Confederacy is not yet firm enough in the saddle to justify attempting the Mississippi plan in Indiana.

Tax indications are that Coyism and Sullivanism will get a very black eye in Marion county.

THE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

Republicans in this city and county have been urged to scratch some of their candidates for the Legislature. This advice comes from those who constantly repeat the imputation of being Republicans, and whose only claim to speak for the party is that they are not of it. We think a little reflection will convince any Republican that scratching a Republican candidate who is pledged to important reforms, and voting for a Democrat who is pledged against them and to the maintenance of existing abuses, is a mighty poor way of asserting one's political "independence." If any of the Republican candidates for the Legislature fail to come up to an ideal standard of greatness or goodness, we are not aware that any of the Democratic candidates do, and we do know that the latter are thick and thin supporters of all the abuses which the Republican party and its candidates are pledged to reform. The Republican platform declares, among other things, for local option and for reforming the management of the State institutions. The Democratic candidates for the Legislature, if elected, will fight these measures to the bitter end. Any Republican who votes for them stultifies himself. Again, a Republican majority in the Legislature is necessary to repeal the gerrymander, and the hold-over Senators will help elect a United States Senator. A vote for a Democratic State Senator might be the means of sending a Democrat to the United States Senate to oppose President Harrison's administration. The thing to do is to elect a Republican Legislature.

After the campaign is fully concluded by the result of to-day's election, we trust Mr. Charles L. Jewett will find time to give the public a facsimile of that receipt for \$20,000, the amount of a fee received by an impenitent and inexperienced young attorney in a case pending before a court of which a near relative of the young lawyer happened to be presiding judge. We call this matter to the attention of Mr. Jewett, lest in the bustle of getting out of town after the avalanche falls on him, he should forget it.

THE sensitive spirit of the poor, dear grand-mother of Washington street could not stand much more. If she thinks the campaign exceptional in any way, the good old soul should read up on the earlier campaigns in which Washington and Jefferson were candidates, for instance; or, as it likes what is English, you know, she ought to acquaint herself with English elections of the present day, and see what is said of Gladstone, who is basted for everything that one can lay his tongue to. The demoralizations of the forgers, thieves, liars, per-

jurors, and scoundrels generally, in our present campaign, refer only to the infinitesimal per cent. of the population. There are not very many of them; the vast body of the people are honest and sincere. The purpose of the score or less of scoundrels is to either intimidate or mislead those who may be reached by such influences, and who are, again, but a small per cent. of the whole body of the people.

It was a very cheap and transparent trick, the forgery of the Dudley letter as a means of giving instruction to Democratic heeled. The differences in the letter, as printed in Indianapolis and New York, adapted its advice to the two localities, and betrayed the purpose of the forgery at once. Look out for the "blocks of fire" floaters marshaled by Democrats.

DEMOCRATS seem to think Republicans are afraid of a little mud or rain. Who did the marching, the bivouacking and the fighting in 1861-65? Our friends, the enemy, had better not fool themselves about Republicans.

GENERAL HARRISON will carry his precinct, his ward, his city, his county, his State and the United States. Mark what we say.

CHAIRMAN JEWETT's rejection of the rubber band proposition shows his party is bent on fraud.

THE PENSION FRAUD.

The pension swindle continues to be worked vigorously all over the State, and probably will be till the polls close this evening. It is the most shameless fraud ever attempted, and should damn to everlasting infamy the administration that permits it.

The latest form of the fraud is to give applicants for pensions a few dollars as an advance on the amount to be ultimately allowed, the applicant at the same time obligating himself to vote the Democratic ticket. This is simply money bribery, and in most cases is the last the applicant ever hears of his pension. It is intended as a bribe.

Another form of the fraud is to send a letter, purporting to be by authority, informing the applicant that his claim will be allowed soon. One of these letters reads as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have received word that your claim would be allowed as soon as the committee reaches it. The claim will be allowed this week, I think, but we will not hear from it, possibly, before the middle of next week."

"Yours, etc., M. S. REDDICK."

"Oct. 13, 1888."

"Dear Sir—I have received word that your claim would be allowed as soon as the committee reaches it. The claim will be allowed this week, I think, but we will not hear from it, possibly, before the middle of next week."

"Yours, etc., M. S. REDDICK."

This letter, purporting to be from the Commissioner of Pensions, is undoubtedly a forgery. It is dated Washington, Oct. 29, and Reddick's letter inclosing it was written at Knightstown, Oct. 30. This proves the forgery, as does also the misspelling of Deputy Commissioner McLean's name. However, as Commissioner Black is probably a party to this "good scheme," the writer of the letter is in no danger. Turn the rascals out.

AND so the truly loyal Matson is trying to trade at the expense of the presidential ticket. The Indiana candidate is evidently taking a leaf from Governor Hill's book. Perhaps, like Hill, he wanted a certificate of character from Mr. Cleveland and failed to get it.

It will not be half a victory if General Harrison is made President without the electoral vote of Indiana. Every Hoosier Republican must do his part to overcome schemes for depriving his State of its rightful honor.

Did you see that ball-rolling through the streets, drawn by a thousand or so enthusiastic citizens? By the way, who was it said Ben Harrison could not arouse any enthusiasm?

DEMOCRATS greatly overestimate the power of fraud and greatly underestimate the majesty of a thoroughly aroused and determined people.

SHALL the American system of protection to our industries be continued, or shall we substitute the English system of free trade? Your vote will count for one or the other. Which shall it be?

A STILL HUNT FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT.

John E. Sullivan, of tally-sheet fame, assisted by a score of other Democratic statesmen, are making a door-by-door canvass among Republicans for votes for their candidates for circuit judge and county commissioners.

It is not the earnest friendship of these men for Thomas L. Sullivan and the Democratic nominees for commissioners that move them to such activity, but their desire to control the election machinery of the county.

Republicans will not be deceived by their bland arguments, as they were once before. Republicans now understand that the election of Thomas L. Sullivan as judge of the Circuit Court, and Democratic commissioners, means Democratic control of the formation of juries in all contested elections.

The election to-day promises to be a Waterloo defeat for the party of fraud, forgery, defamation and "good schemes."

ALL right, Marshal Hawkins, your case will be attended to later. There will be other days after the election.

REPUBLICANS want nothing but an honest election, and Democrats want anything but that.

In the classic words of the notorious Dr. Harrison "the boys are pretty hard pressed now."

THE GREAT ISSUE OF PROTECTION.

The great issue of the campaign has been protection of American industries and of American wage-workers. Other issues have occupied a prominent place, but circumstances have made this the overshadowing one. It is a question of paramount importance, and the thorough discussion it has received in this campaign has been without a parallel in American politics. There can be no question of greater interest to the American people than the preservation of home industries, the possession and control of our home market, and the maintenance of the wages of American workmen. The question of changing this established policy never should have been